

**NORTH FORK STORE (PWS 5070039)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT**

December 28, 2000



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality**

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for the North Fork Store, Idaho*, describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The North Fork Store drinking water system consists of one well. Due to a moderate rating in hydrologic sensitivity and moderate system construction score, the well ranks as moderate susceptibility to inorganic contamination, volatile organic contamination, synthetic organic contamination, and microbial contaminants. Total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and E-coli bacteria have been detected at the source, the store, and the park in the past 7 years, but the operator's use of liquid sodium hypochlorite to disinfect the water has corrected the problems when they occur. In June 1993, the water exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (0.006 mg/L) for antimony, however, three subsequent samples showed no detection. Other detected inorganic contaminants include chromium, mercury, fluoride, and cyanide, although below the Maximum Contaminant Level. The delineation capture zones includes three gold mines, three lead mines, an underground storage tank, a recreational vehicle dumpsite, the Big Wood River, and Highway 75.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For the North Fork Store, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the movement of microbial contamination within the designated source water areas and keeping the distribution system free of microbial contaminants. The recommendations suggested in the 1999 Drinking Water Supply Report should be implemented. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the North Fork Store. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the time involved with the movement of groundwater, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for mining should be coordinated with the appropriate State and/or Federal agencies responsible for the regulation or cleanup of the mine. Depending on the nature and status of the mine, various agencies could include the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Lands, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, or others.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Twin Falls Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR NORTH FORK STORE, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings used to develop the assessment also is attached.

Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

Since there are over 2,900 public water sources in Idaho, there is limited time and resources to accomplish the assessments. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. IDEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The North Fork Store is a community system serving approximately 70 people, through 42 connections, located in Blaine County, north of the City of Ketchum, in the Big Wood River valley (Figure 1). The public drinking water system for the North Fork Store is comprised of one well.

The primary water quality issue currently facing North Fork Store is that of microbial contamination. In recent years, total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and E-coli bacteria have been detected at various sampling locations including the well source, the store, and the park. However, the operators use a liquid sodium hypochlorite system to disinfect the system's water. This provides a level of treatment necessary to protect the users from potential microbial contamination.

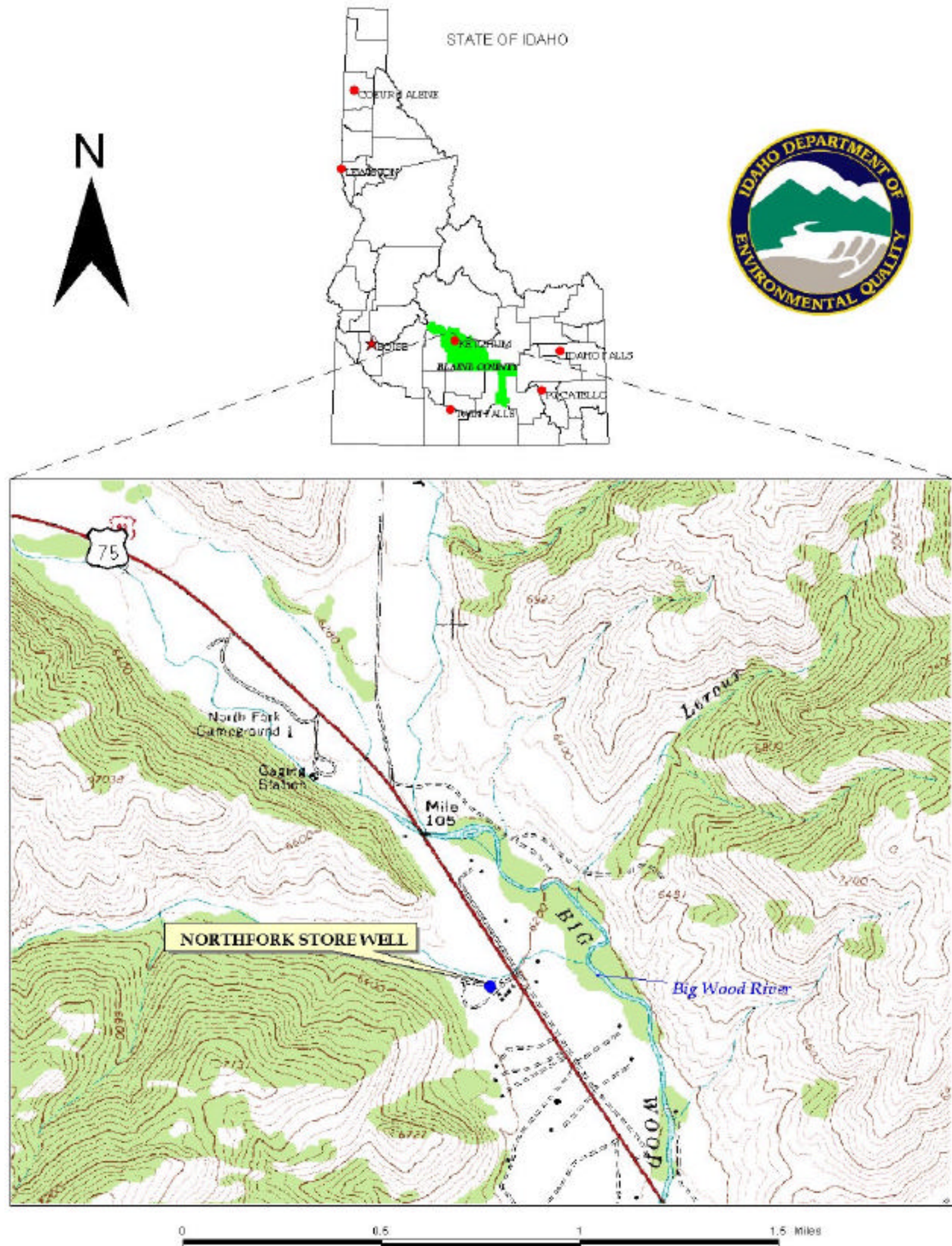
Defining the Zones of Contribution--Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time of travel zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. IDEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the 3-year (Zone 1B), 6-year (Zone 2), and 10-year (Zone 3) time of travel for water associated with the Big Wood River aquifer in the vicinity of the North Fork Store. The computer model used site specific data, assimilated by IDEQ from a variety of sources including local well logs and various reports (Castelin and Winner, 1975; Frenzel, 1989). The North Fork Store well delineation can best be described as bounding the valley floor upstream along the main channel (6 miles) as well as the North Fork of the Big Wood River (6 miles). The actual data used by IDEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation area is available upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of groundwater contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by IDEQ and from available databases.

FIGURE 1 - Geographic Location of the North Fork Store



The dominant land use outside the North Fork Store area is mining, undeveloped woodland, and rangeland. Land use within the immediate area of the wellhead consists of mobile homes and a service station.

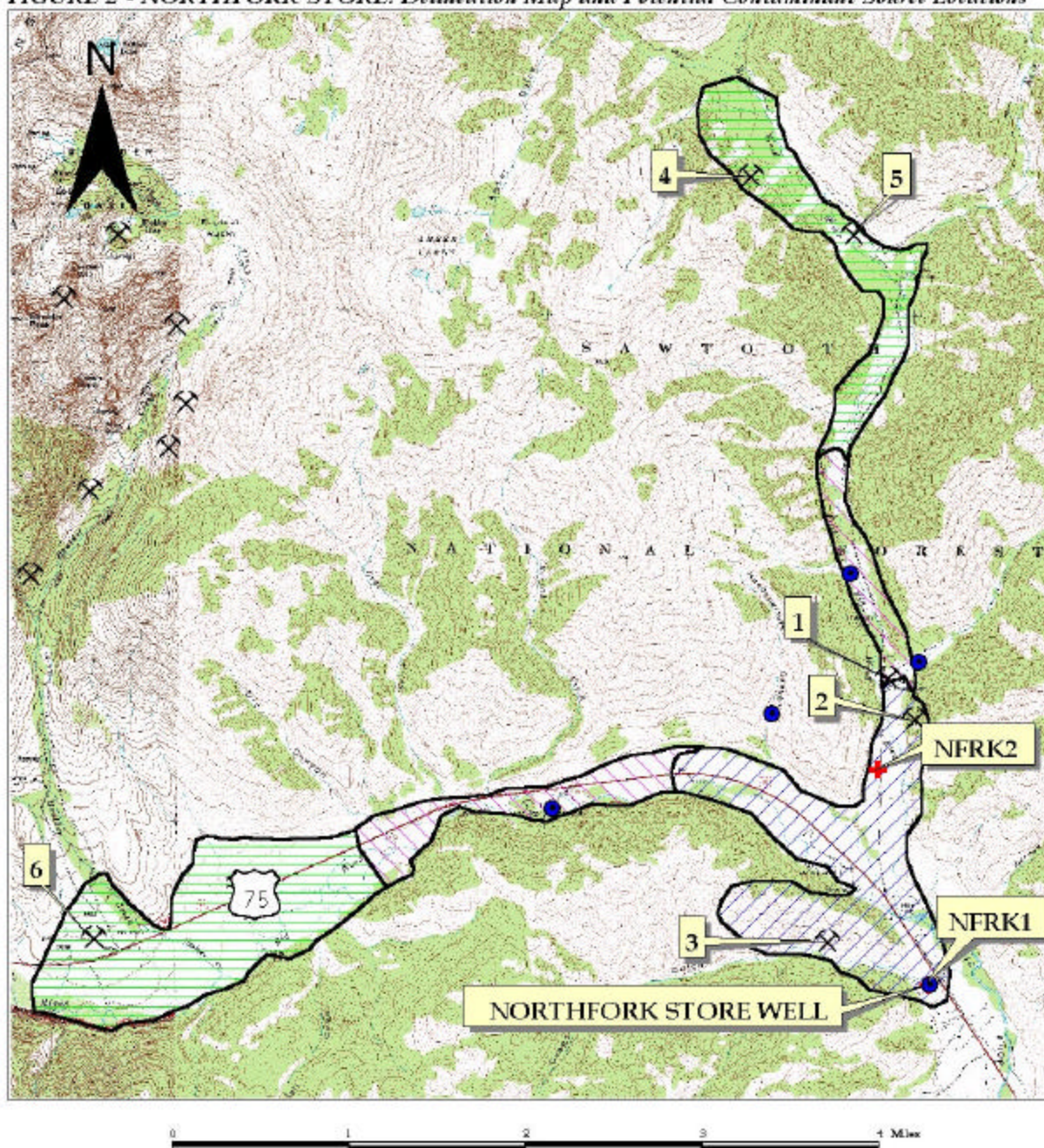
It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination. These involve educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted during the spring and summer of 2000. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the North Fork Store Source Water Assessment Area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by IDEQ. The second or enhanced phase of the contaminant inventory involved contacting the operator to validate the sources identified in phase one and to add any additional potential sources in the area. This task was undertaken with the assistance of Sharon Dowden of the North Fork Store and John Bokor of Idaho Rural Water Association.

The North Fork Store well has a total of eight potential contaminant sites and two additional potential contaminant sources within the delineated source water areas (see Table 1). They consist of an underground storage tank (UST), a recreational vehicle (RV) dumpsite, three gold mines, three lead mines, the Big Wood River, and Highway 75. The UST is located near State Highway 75 and the confluence of the Oregon Gulch and the Big Wood River. The RV dumpsite is located along NFD 146 south of the Murdock Campground. The mines are located in various areas of the Big Wood River valley (Figure 2). Since the groundwater aquifer is hydraulically connected to the surface water system (Luttrell and Brockway, 1984), the Big Wood River will be considered a potential source for all types of contamination. Highway 75 is also considered a potential contaminant source because of the possibility of spills and accidents.

FIGURE 2 - NORTHFORK STORE: Delineation Map and Potential Contaminant Source Locations



PWS 5070039
WELL

Table 1. North Fork Store, Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE #	Source Description	TOT Zone (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
NFRK1	UST	0-3	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC
NFRK2	RV dumpsite	0-3	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC, IOC
1	Gold Mine	0-3	Database Search	IOC
2	Lead Mine	0-3	Database Search	IOC
3	Lead Mine	0-3	Database Search	IOC
4	Lead Mine	6-10	Database Search	IOC
5	Gold Mine	6-10	Database Search	IOC
6	Gold Mine	6-10	Database Search	IOC
	Big Wood River	0-10	Database Search	Microbes
	Highway 75	0-10	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The water system's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

Hydrologic sensitivity was moderate for the North Fork Store drinking water system (see Table 2). Multiple factors affect the likelihood of movement of contaminants from the surface to the groundwater. The soils within the delineation are classified as poorly drained to moderately drained, which reduces the downward movement of contaminants. Local area well logs show that the vadose zones (zone from land surface to the water table) is predominantly made up of gravel. Lack of a well log prevents a determination of whether low permeability units with greater than 50 feet cumulative thickness exist in the area. This lack of information prevents a better determination of the actual score.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the wells to protect the aquifer from contaminants. The North Fork Store drinking water system consists of one well that extracts groundwater for domestic and small business uses. The well system construction score was moderate (Table 2). A Drinking Water Supply Report completed in 1999 showed that the wellhead and sanitary seals were in compliance. The report also showed that the well was protected from surface flooding.

No well log was available to determine if the well was constructed in a manner consistent with current public water system (PWS) construction standards.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources Well Construction Standards Rules (1993) require all PWSs to follow IDEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the Recommended Standards for Water Works (1997) during construction. Table 1 of the Recommended Standards for Water Works (1997) states that 6-inch casing requires a thickness of 0.288 inches and 8-inch casing requires a thickness of 0.322 inches. The casing and annular seal of a PWS well must both be installed into low permeability units to protect the groundwater source. Additionally, Standard 3.2.4.1 requires all PWSs to have yield and drawdown tests that last “24 hours or until stabilized drawdown has continued for six hours at 1.5 times” the design pumping rate.

Based on nearby well logs and previous studies of the area (Castelin and Winner, 1975; Frenzel, 1989; Brickway and Kahlown, 1994), the North Fork Store wells are most likely completed in the fluvioglacial (river and glacier deposited) sediments comprises of fine to coarse-grained gravel that have considerable quantities of water available for use.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The North Fork Store Well rated moderate for inorganic chemicals (IOCs) (i.e. antimony, lead), synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs) (i.e. pesticides), and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) (i.e. petroleum products), and low for microbial contaminants. The majority of the IOC points came from the six mines in the delineation. Points for SOCs, VOCs, and microbial contamination came from Highway 75, the Big Wood River, the UST, and the RV dumpsite.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

Detections above drinking water standard Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or a detection of total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, or E-coli bacteria will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well despite the land use of the area because a pathway for contamination already exists. In the case of the North Fork Store Well, an automatic high score was given for IOCs and microbial contamination. Total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and E-coli bacteria have been detected at the source over the past 7 years. In June 1993, the water exceeded the MCL (0.006 mg/L) for antimony. In terms of total susceptibility rating, the well rates moderate for all other types of contaminants.

Table 2. Summary of North Fork Store Susceptibility Evaluation

Well	Susceptibility Scores									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Well	M	M	M	M	L	M	H*	M	M	H*

H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, Low Susceptibility

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

H* = Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, E-coli bacteria or antimony above the MCL in the tested drinking water.

Susceptibility Summary

Total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, or E-coli bacteria possibly threaten the North Fork Store drinking water system. The North Fork Store should also be aware of the possible IOC contaminants that exist due to the mining uses of the land.

The well in the North Fork Store system takes water from the alluvial (river deposited) aquifer that comprises the valley floor. The valley floor $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. The depth of the valley fill in the area of the North Fork Store is approximately 80 to 100 feet below land surface (Castelin and Winner, 1975). The groundwater and surface water systems are hydraulically connected and the hydraulic potential within the aquifer does not vary greatly. Recharge is primarily from precipitation, tributary valley underflow, and canal and stream seepage losses (Luttrell and Brockway, 1984). Water quality problems have been attributed to sewage treatment facilities, mining, construction, and agriculture (Castelin and Winner, 1975).

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For North Fork Store, source water protection activities should focus on identification and reduction of the local microbial threat, which could be from local septic systems. Disinfection practices should be maintained to reduce the risk of microbial contamination. Continued vigilance in keeping the wells protected from surface flooding can also keep the potential for contamination reduced. With the direct connection between the surface water and groundwater systems, any surface water discharges to the Big Wood River should be adequately monitored. There is the potential for mine discharges affecting the local water wells. Though agricultural activities are currently not a major land use, the highly permeable nature of the soils and the movement rates of the water through the aquifer could make agricultural chemical leaching a concern. The North Fork Store should consider implementing practices aimed at reducing the leaching of agricultural chemicals from agricultural land within the delineated source water areas.

Most of the delineated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of North Fork Store. Partnerships with state and local agricultural agencies, county elected officials, and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the time involved with the movement of groundwater, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for mining should be coordinated with the appropriate State and/or Federal agencies responsible for the regulation or cleanup of the mine. Depending on the nature and status of the mine, various agencies could include IDEQ, EPA, the Department of Lands, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, or others.

Assistance

Public water supplies and others may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Twin Falls Regional IDEQ Office (208) 736-2190

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www2.state.id.us/deq>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at (208) 743-6142 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund, is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by IDEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

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Attachment A

North Fork Store Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13 High Susceptibility

1. System Construction

SCORE

Drill Date		
Driller Log Available	NO	
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1999
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0

Total System Construction Score 4

2. Hydrologic Sensitivity

Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES	0
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2

Total Hydrologic Score 4

3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A

IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
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Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELAND, WOODLAND, BASALT	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		0	0	0	0

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B

Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	6	4	4	2
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		8	8	8	4
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	2	1	0	
4 Points Maximum		2	1	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B 10 9 8 4

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II

Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	

Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II 2 2 2 0

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III

Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III	2	1	1	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score	14	12	11	4
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score	11	10	10	10
5. Final Well Ranking	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate